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FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION



IN RESPONSE TO VIETNAM WAR ESCALATION CHICOMS INTENSIFY
MOBILIZATION AND WAR PREPARATIONS ALONG YUNNAN AND
KWANGSI BORDERS, ALSO INFILTRATION INTO LAOS AND THAILAND

by

Author Unknown



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EDITED TRANSLATION

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<p>ABSTRACT * 09 BORDERS, ALSO INFILTRATION INTO LAOS AND THAILAND</p> <p>(U) This article was obtained from a Central News Agency Wire, dated 11 March 1969. The article indicates that the Chicoms are intensifying the mobilization and war preparations along Yunnan and the Kwangsi Borders, as well as the infiltration of Laos and Thailand in response to the Vietnam War escalation. The Chicoms' most obvious military maneuvers are: hasty air-field construction and air-raid shelters; deployment of 500 or more workers for road construction; covert placement of 1300 armed troops in Laos; calling up of "red guards", "militia", and "revolutionary masses". More than 50,000 persons have been called up and organized as "resist-America aid-Vietnam volunteer troops".</p>				

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(Wire from Central News Agency, 11 March): According to information from a source behind the enemy lines, in order to react to the mounting situation of the Vietnam war the Chicoms have recently been actively mobilizing along the Vietnam-Yunnan-Kwangsi border and intensifying infiltration into Laos and Thailand.

The information from behind the enemy lines pointed out that the most obvious activities undertaken by the Chicoms along the Yunnan and Kwangsi borders are as follows:

1. Hasty construction of an airfield by Chicom troops near the Ch'e-li big bridge in the Hsin-ch'eng area of Ch'e-li County, Yunnan, and digging of air-raid shelters along a one-kilometer long mountainside between San-ta-chai and the Ch'e-li big bridge.
2. Deployment of more than 500 workers from the Chicom labor reeducation camp in Meng-la County, Yunnan, in the early part of this month to the Muong Sing area along the Laos border to help Laotian communists build roads connecting Muong Sing with Meng-lang and with Man-chien. Work is being rushed day and night, and the end of this month is set as the deadline.

3. Sneaking more than 1300 armed troops into Laos from the Yunnan border early this month. Although designated as the "joint Vietnam-Laos communist troops," the unit actually has more than 800 Yunnanese. This unit is now holding a strong position in the Meng-lang and Ching-ku area.

4. Calling up of "red guards," "militia," and so-called "revolutionary masses" in the 18-25 age group in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in the middle of last month. Now more than 50,000 persons have been called up and organized as "resist-America aid-Vietnam volunteer troops," a number of which have already entered North Vietnam.

The information from behind the enemy lines stated that the missions of these "resist-America aid-Vietnam volunteer troops" in accordance with their organizational assignments include:

Transportation troops, consisting of a highway section and a mountain section. The highway section transports supplies by truck and the mountain section by manpower and animal power.

Casualty evacuation troops, consisting of an evacuation section and a medical treatment section. The evacuation section evacuates North Vietnamese casualties and transports them to the medical treatment section in P'ing-hsiang, Lung-ching, Ssu-tung, Shang-ssu, and Tung-hsing, Kwangsi.

Vehicle escort troops, consisting of a loading section and a road-repair section. The loading section loads and unloads supplies transported by the Kwangsi-Vietnam Railroad and also evacuates supplies damaged by American bombing. The road-repair section takes sole responsibility for repairing roads and railroads damaged by bombing.

Border defense troops, consisting of a reconnaissance section and a combat section. These are responsible for reconnaissance and defense duties along the Lung-ching, Ning-ming, Ming-chiang, Ssu-tung, and Shih-wan-ta-shan areas.

(Wire dispatch from Central News Agency in San Francisco, 10 March): Log Angeles Times reporter Ai-li-ken [elegant?], reporting from Hong Kong, states that the Chicoms recently warned North Vietnam not to place too many hopes on "victory in sight," and wish that Vietnam would make psychological preparations for a long war with America.

Ai-li-ken stated in an article in the Los Angeles Times that the Chicoms issued the above warning after the Hanoi authorities declared a great victory in the New Year's offensive.

Ai-li-ken stated that this report was a conclusive derived from writings in Jen Min Jih Pao', Chieh Fang Chun Pao, and other Chicom publications from Peiping.